

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Security and rule of law

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands - Afghanistan	July 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24022	Coordination of Police and Prosecutor training ++ 6 provinces	21.624	GIZ	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24998	Coordination of Police and Prosecutor training; Mentoring at provincial level	203.116	GIZ	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25171	Community Policing	1.162.082	UNAMA	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
19466	Basic Services	86.251	Save the Children	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
18974	Quality Primary Education Program	186.181	Save the Children	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Activity		2013	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24834	Strengthening Political leadership for women	298.697	EPD	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
25785	National Justice Sector Strategy	974.006	IDLO	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23258	Kunduz Training Mission	60.929	BBC	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25516	Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan II	771.343	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25181	Training Law Advisors Kunduz	18.343	Max Planck Institute	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23016	Access for Women to Justice Kunduz	271.486	The Asia Foundation	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
23258	Civic Education Kunduz	60.929	BBC	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
23257	Local grievance resolution	72.656	CPAU	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23026	Rule of Law Kunduz	375.959	GIZ	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23243	Impact assessment police training mission Kunduz	165.368	CPAU	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
23259	Police literacy training Kunduz	72.228	GIZ	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24009	Rule of Law advisor at UNAMA Kunduz	187.361	UNAMA	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
20260	Infrastructure Project Southern Afghanistan	632	GIZ	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
23469	Agriculture Education	5.809.500	EZ	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24833	Enhancing legal and electoral capacity for tomorrow phase II ELECT II	2.382.600	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25052	Policy Support Fund	54.258	Consultant Group	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25095	NABDP National	3.420.000	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25096	Food for Assets	3.800.000	WFP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25784	Gender North-Afghanistan	400.000	GIZ	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
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Result Area 1	Human Security					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent did security sector institutions and the security sector as a whole provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country-level)	Afghanistan is still in a transitional phase. Responsibility for national security has been fully transferred to Afghan authorities in 2013, but the international community bears much of the costs of the Afghanistan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). The NATO mission (ISAF) has redeployed. A limited NATO mission will remain from 2015 to train and advise the ANDSF. The Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF) have demonstrated significant growth, both in size and in quality, over the past years. Notably, the ANDSF have demonstrated the capacity of assuring nation-wide security during both rounds of the 2014 Presidential elections. This performance was achieved with little support (other than financial) from the US/ISAF-troops. Nevertheless, the ANDSF are put to the test in the current 'fighting season' and face considerable challenges when it comes to providing security to the Afghan population.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of civilian casualities per year	7837 (death and wounded, 2011)	0	7.559	8.615	10.548	UNAMA, 2014 Annual Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict.
Indicator 2: Public confidence in National Army (%)	53% (2010)	85%	54%	57%	57%	The Asia Foundation, Afghanistan in 2014. A Survey of the Afghan People
Indicator 3. Public confidence in police force (%)	37% (2010)	85%	40%	42%	46%	The Asia Foundation, Afghanistan in 2014. A Survey of the Afghan People
Indicator 4. Perceived fear for personal safety (%)	54% (2010)	75%	48%	59%	65%	The Asia Foundation, Afghanistan in 2014. A Survey of the Afghan People

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme-level)	The Netherlands contributed to Afghan security sector institutions in a number of ways. Firstly, The Netherlands contributed to the Afghanistan National Army (ANA) Trust Fund and UNDP/Law and Order Trust Fund Afghanistan (LOTFA). The Netherlands is only a small donor of the ANA Trust Fund, which supported the Afghan army. LOTFA has provided timely salary to 163,056 national police and correction officers. In addition, community oriented policing has been supported by e.g. through consultations with a team of police officers. LOTFA provided support to the gender strategy and has e.g. trained 13,000 female searchers to enable women to vote in 2014. Besides the ANA Trust Fund and UNDP/LOTFA the Netherlands supports the EUPOL program Police Prosecutor Cooperation (COPP), improving performance of the police and the Rule of Law sector in most Afghan provinces. See 2.1b for more details. An important goal of the Dutch interventions is to contribute to a police force that is an institution that prevents violence against women. Through UNDP/LOTFA,					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Area 1	Human Security					
Result Question 1.3a: To what extent are separate security sector institutions and the security sector as a whole internally and externally accountable for their performance? (outcome, country level)	With the draw-down of the international military presence, focus has shifted towards Afghan led support, with the International Community more in an advisory-role and strengthening the capacities of concerned parties (MoD, MoI, ANA and ANP with a strong leadership-role bestowed with the MoF). In this process much emphasis is put on Afghanistan's responsibility to manage the donated funds in an accountable and transparent way. Meanwhile, the International Community (Resolute Support, UNDP, EUPOL and other actors) are in the process of streamlining their respective areas of activities, as to prevent overlap and to ensure maximum output.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Perceived Afghan National Police involvement in preventing violence against women (%)	58%	75%	61,9%	n.a.	n.a.	UNDP Police Perception Report
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 1.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Human Security
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The ANDSF has shown its ability to maintain a certain level of security in 2014, although the security situation in general has worsened in 2014 and many security risks and challenges remain. The ANDSF has taken important steps towards 'civilization' and a more community based' approach. This result was achieved after great investments made by the International Community. Nevertheless, for these results to be sustainable many challenges remain as international presence is diminishing and in light of the poor economic outlook. Moreover, the Netherlands works together with a large number of donors in Afghanistan, mainly through contributing to multi-donor trust funds such as ANA TF and LOTFA. In addition, the worsening security situation made it more difficult to monitor progress and report on indicators.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands government will continue contributing to the ANDSF, as was agreed at the Chicago NATO summit (2012).

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent did justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole (incl. traditional/religious justice systems) provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country level)	Despite progress in many fields, the rule of law situation in Afghanistan is still poor. Justice delivery is done mainly by informal justice actors. Capacities of the formal justice institutions have somewhat strengthened in 2014. Enhancing access to justice, supporting civil policing services and functioning cooperation between the police and justice institutions has had positive impact. Also, the quality and capacity of prosecutors, defense lawyers and judges has improved, as well as cooperation within the justice system. However, many challenges remain and improvements still need to materialize. The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index shows Afghanistan still at the bottom of the list. According to the survey 'Afghanistan in 2014', the Afghan population often has little trust in the fairness, the effectiveness and the speed of formal courts. By contrast, local jirga's and shura's are viewed in a more positive light.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Access to police	42% (2010)	90% (2014)	75.4%	n.a.	n.a.	UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 2.Criminal Justice accessible, affordable, effective, impartial and culturally competent	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96	101	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (ranking out of 102 - 102 being the lowest)
Indicator 3: Human rights and the rule of law are evenly protected	n.a.	n.a.	6	7	7	Fragile States Index (ranking out of 120 - 1 being the most fragile state)
Indicator 4: Civil justice accessible, affordable, effective, impartial and culturally competent	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	99	101	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (ranking out of 102)

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands contributed to justice sector institutions in a number of ways. For instance, the Netherlands strenghtened the Afghan justice institutions by training the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Afghan Independent Bar Association (AIBA) and Supreme Court (through different projects). As one of the main donors in this field, the Netherlands has strengthened the linkages between the formal and informal justice sector by facilitating meetings, workshops and trainings for the different actors in the field. A new office for AIBA was opened in Kunduz in 2014. In 2014 lawyers newly registered with AIBA. In addition, the Netherlands supported EUPOL and GIZ activities in the framework of Cooperation between Police and Prosecutor (COPP) projects, thus creating a more solid 'justice chain', able to better satisfy the needs of Afghan justice seekers.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of trained professionals under COPP train the trainers program	350 (2011)	900 (2014)	n.a.	n.a.	1051 (total at end of COPP project)	COPP final report
indicator 2: Positive feedback of COPP participants on improved cooperation between police and prosecutors	80 (2012)	90	Positive, no quantitative data for 2012	95%	96% (on the basis of a sample of participants)	COPP final report
Indicator 3: Number of human rights violation cases mediated by AIHRC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68	1247	AIHRC annual report, direct information form AIHRC
Extra indicator...						

More indicators

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.2a: Is there progress in developing a functioning justice system that operates as a system? (outcome, country level)	Progress in developing a functioning justice system in Afghanistan has been slow. The Afghan government endorsed a National Priority Program 5 entitled Justice for All in 2013. The Afghan government started identifying the priorities for the implementation of the NPP5 in 2014, but to date, implementation of NPP 5 remains slow and patchy. The development of a genuinely functioning justice system is still in the future. In addition to NPP5, the MoJ will develop a 100 Days Plan. The lion's share of justice delivery in Afghanistan is being addressed by informal shura's and jirga's. They are often the preferred option for many Afghans, including women, and are deemed more accessible, cheaper, less corrupt, and more legitimate than the formal courts. The current discussions on a bill making alternative conflict resolution part and parcel of the formal 'justice chain' is an important step to guarantee the rights of all involved, especially women.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: % Public stating to have positive interaction with Afghan National Police	80% (2011)	80% (2014)	77%	Not yet available/ research isn't performed yearly	n.a.	UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 2 : Criminal Justice free of improper government influence (scale 0-1 - with 0 being the lowest)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,23	0,2	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2015
Indicator 3: Rule of Law index (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.34	0,35	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2015
Indicator 4: Civil justice free of improper government influence (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,31	0,33	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2015

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands contributes to strengthening the rule of law by financing capacity building of the justice institutions (e.g. Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Afghan Independent Bar Association, Supreme Court) through the World Bank's Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF/JSDP), UNDP/Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan (JHRA), the International Development law Organisation (IDLO), The Asia Foundation (TAF). GIZ and EUPOL are active in the field of coordination of police and prosecutor (see 2.1b). In addition, the Netherlands support for the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) contributed to capacity building within the police and the and increaing the responsiveness to other actors in the 'justice chain'. In addition the support has enabled the police to function as a whole, as the salaries were paid through this programme. Without the accumulated contribution of the donors there would not have been a policeforce in Afghanistan.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of trained professionals at provincial and at district level that have undergone police-prosecution cooperation training	350 (2011)	900 (2014)	596	860	1051 (total at end of COPP project)	COPP final report

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.3a: To what extent are separate justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole internally and externally accountable for their performance?	Public trust in the formal Afghan police and justice system is low, but has further increased in 2014. According to a survey by the Asia Foundation, the Afghan population is more willing to report crimes. This exemplifies the accountability of the police to the general public and the added trust of public in the police force and justice institutions. However, accountability in the justice sector in Afghanistan in general is low. Corruption is rampant and the Afghan population generally prefer informal justice institutions (local jirga's/shura's which provide customary law solutions to local civil disputes) for resolving disputes: according to the above-mentioned survey 69% of the respondents expressed confidence in jirga's and shura's. From a perspective of internal and external accountability, it is noteworthy that 73% of the respondents declare to have trust in the media (newspapers, radio, TV), 57% in national NGO's and 53% in international NGO's.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. % access to police	42% (2010)	90% (2013)	75,4%	n.a.	n.a.	UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 2. % Public willingness to report crime	50% (2010)	75% (2014)	58%	n.a.	n.a.	UNDP Police Perception Report
Indicator 3: Independent auditing (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,24	0,24	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2014
Indicator 4: Non-governmental checks (scale 0-1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0,6	0,6	World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2014

Result Question 2.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The Netherlands has contributed to the enhancement of the justice institutions by e.g. provide basic justice training to 107 officers from the ministry of justice (MoJ), by providing specialised legal training to 29 provincial trainers from the MoJ. In addition, 47 lawyers from the Bar association received speecialised legal training. All training were received well and contributed to a significant increase of knowledge among the staff. Overall, these activities have contributed to the enhancement of independent institutions. Also 8 MoJ provincial training units were equipped contributing to a further strenghtening.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Effective Rule of Law
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Although the overall performance of Afghanistan in the field of rule of law is poor, some progress has been made. The results have been achieved as planned. However, the Afghan justice institutions (Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court) should take the lead in drafting an implementation plan for the NPP 5 Justice for All and increase the cpapacities for service delivery in the justice sector. Equally, it is up to the Afghan government to strengthen the transparency and accountability necessary to increase trust and conflidence in the formal justice sector. As many justice seekers note that corruption is onmipresent in the formal justice sector, it is absolutely essential the Afghan government to step upt its efforts to curb corruption and nepotism in the justice sector.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands' development efforts in Afghanistan will continue to be focussed on the spearhead Security and Rule of Law, including women's rights. In addition, the Netherlands agreed to continue the rule of law programma in Kunduz between 2015-2017.

Result Area 3	Inclusive Political Processes					
Result Question 3.1a: To what extent are the political and peace processes within the target area of your programme effective and inclusive?	See result area 4; result areas 3 & 4 are combined.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.1a: To what extent are government institutions better able to perform their core tasks, in your programmes target area?	Afghanistan remains low on the UNDP Human Development Index, ranking place 169 out of 187. The international community is supporting the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), administered by the World Bank (see result area 5, peace dividend). Under this trust fund activities take place that contribute to investments in crucial sectors such as rural development, agriculture, education, health care, infrastructure, water and electricity. In addition, the ARTF enables the Afghan government to take the lead in socio-economic development of the country. According to a World Bank study, 83% of the investigated Community Development Councils confirm they have access to basic services such as irrigation, power, water etc.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Score and ranking of Afghanistan on the UNDP Human Development Index	0.322 (2005)	n.a.	0.466 / place 175 out of 186	0.468 / place 169 out of 187	0.468 / place 169 out of 187	UNDP, Human Development Report 2014
Indicator 2. % increased trust in the political or peace process by different groups and citizens peace process.	41% (2011)	n.a.	38%	63.4%	72.6%	The Asia Foundation, Afghanistan in 2014, A survey of the Afghan people
Indicator 3: Confidence in national government			44 %	41 %	48 %	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents(n), who have confidence in the national government, n=1000)

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Since the establishment of the ARTF, the Netherlands has provided considerable support to this trust fund (USD 486 mln. - NL is the 6th donor). Nevertheless, the results cannot be solely attributed to Netherlands' contribution. Through the ARTF, the international community has supported Afghanistan to implement the National Solidarity Program III and established 31.000 Community Development Councils throughout the country and institutions for local government and socio-economic development. In addition, the ARTF is also crucial for supporting capacity building at the Afghan national government, conducting internal audits, the establishment of procurement units and increasing openness of the budget. This allows the Afghan government to better perform its core tasks. In addition, the Netherlands has supported the activities of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission. The AIHRC is considered to be an important 'watch dog' to scrutinize the work of the Afghan government. The activities of the AIHRC are, and have been in line with Afghan development priorities contained in the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and the National Priority Program for Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities (NPP 6). By supporting the AIHRC, the Netherlands has contributed substantially to the nationwide strategy of the promotion and protection of human rights, namely the folowing areas:					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government					
Result Question 4.3a: Has progress been made in supporting democracy, in your programme's target area?	According to many observers, the 2014 presidential election was marred by fraud. When asked in a survey whether the election was free and fair, 63,3% of the respondents agreed. By contrast, 32,1% said the presidential election was not free and fair. 73.1% of the respondents say they feel somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with the way democracy works in their country (The Asia Foundation, Afghanistan in 2014. A survey of the Afghan People). Party due to Dutch support of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) the number of human rights violation cases mediated by the AIHRC has increased considerably.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Score on Freedom House Index (1-7 where 7 is the worst)	6 (2012)	n.a.	6	6	7	Freedom House

Result Question 4.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	NL is supporting ELECT (2012-2015; Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow). This multi-donor programme focusses on 7 areas: 1. Capacity building for the IEC; 2. Voter Registration; 3. Enhancing IECs engagement and outreach; 4. Support to IECs operational functions; 5. Improving IECs electoral operations (polling, counting, results management); 6. Support to electoral dispute resolution mechanism; 7. Enhancing integrity in electoral process through supporting media regulatory body Results have been achieved according to the project report for the first 4 areas, and partially for area 5. Area 5, 6 and 7 will be the main focus of 2015 and 2016 as in 2016 probabaly elections will take place. Despite some delays in the execution of tasks, all tasks have been implemented successfully. This is partially due to the fact that the IEC and UNDP have been working together for a number of years now and a certain level of confidence has been built. One of the results accomplished: ELECT II helped to improve the IEC's polling, counting, and result management operations. Several prominent electoral observation reports noted an improvement of the administrative capacity of the IEC, while the conduct of both rounds were characterized as Afghan-led and Afghan-managed.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: IECs electoral operations (polling, counting, results management) are improved; timely and qualitative implementation of the electoral operations plan according to timeline and procedures	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	on track	on track	ELECT Annual report 2014
Indicator 2: % of Female participation in the electoral process improved - % of female staff members within the IEC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16% HQ 5% Provinces	14% HQ 3% Provinces	ELECT Annual report 2014

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Legitimate and Capable Government
B. Results achieved as planned	The various programs have contributed to the results achieved as expected.
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands has extended its contribution to the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, as well as UNDP ELECT until the end 2015 and is likely to continue funding thoughout 2016 and 2017. Extending the Dutch contribution is dependent on satisfaction with the achieved results (AIHRC) and the necessary electoral reforms to be implemented by the government and electoral management bodies (ELECT). Also sufficient quality of the project proposals is a precondition for a positive decision on extending the Dutch contribution.

Result Area 5	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.1a: To what extent has employment opportunities (self-employment and wage employment) improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender, and specify for former combatants, displaced people and young people (up till age 25). Explain regional differences.	Note: in 2011 49,8% of those in working age were participating in the labour market. However, after 2011 reliable data on the current labour market situation and employment opportunities are not available. Due to the economic slow-down to 2.5% and the weak growth outlook, prospects for employment seekers in Afghanistan remain bleak. However, recent figures are not available and the current unemployment rate is unknown. Poverty levels have remained unchanged, fluctuating around 35%. There is a substantial difference in poverty levels between urban and rural areas. The World Bank estimates 81% of the work force in Afghanistan have jobs in the informal sector. The level of female labour participation is very low (about 19%).					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : GDP	USD 17,8 billion (2011)	n.a.	USD 20,5 billion	USD 20.72 billion	USD20.84 billion	World Bank
Indicator 2: Number of new enterprises registred in Afghanistan	n.a.	n.a.	5000	3100	2470	World Bank Afghanistan Economic Update (April 2015)
Indicator 3: Indicator on uneven economic development	8.8 (2005)		8.1	7.8	7.5	Fragile State Index (0=very sustainable, 10=very high alert)
Indicator 4: Indicator on IDP's and refugees	8.0 (2005)		9,0	9,2	9,3	Fragile State Index (0=very sustainable, 10=very high alert)

Result Question 5.1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?	The total budget of the UNDP National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) is 160 millon USD (July 2009-June 2015), to which the Netherlands has contributed substantially in 2014. The program is one of the few programs that are considered 'on budget' of the Afghan government, and is supported by more than 15 international donors. NABDP Phase III works to successfully fulfil three main outputs: a) Institutions strengthened at the district-level to independently address priority local needs; b) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and, c) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. The World Bank's Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) is not only an instrument to contribute to a more legitimate government and structural reform in Afghanistan (see Result Area 4), but also to the construction of vital infrastructure for the development of Afghanistan, such as irrigation, roads, bridges, that form a precondition to economic development. Through the construction, the ARTF has since its establishment resulted in 50 million labour days of work to local communities.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 : Number of beneficiaries reached by National Area Based Development Programme	1.876.976	2.188.280 (2012)	2.302.777	2.855.274	2,639,196	NABDP Annual report 2014, direct information from UNDP

More indicators

Result Area 5	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.2a: To what extent has the availability of basic services improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender. Explain regional differences.	Schools, accessible water and sanitation, electricity, health, infrastructure and job creation are cited by Afghans as their most pressing needs. After the end of the Taliban regime in 2002, health care and education services continued to be provided mainly by NGOs. The network of public facilities was weak, most qualified professionals either left the country of left the public sector, national budgets were not sufficient to provide basic services. After the fall of the Taliban, the new Afghan administration opted to pursue the delivery has been improving, starting from a very low base. Afghanistan went up on the Human Development Index from 175 (2013) to 169 (2014).					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Number of girls and boys enrolled in school (basic education)	6.3 (36% girls) (2008)	n.a.	7.7 mln (38% girls)	8.7 mln (36% girls)	n.a.	The World Bank Country Overview Afghanistan
Indicator 2. % of rural people with access to basic health care in Afghanistan	10% (2010)	100%	85%	85%	n.a.	The World Bank Country Overview Afghanistan
Indicator 3. % of rural population with access to improved water source	53% (2011)	n.a.	56,1%	n.a.	n.a.	The World Bank Country Overview Afghanistan
Indicator 4: Indicator on public services	8,1 (2005)		8.5	8.8	9.0	Fragile State Index (0=very sustainable, 10=very high alert)

Result Question 5.2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?	Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor: the NABDP completed 279 rural infrastructure projects in 2014 in the field of energy, transportation, water supply, natural resource management and disaster management. The NABDP projects provided approximately 1 mln temporary labour days to residents. With the implementation of these projects, nearly 377,028 households (2,639,196 individuals) are able to: (a) Access electricity and cooking fuel (biogas) for the first time; (b) Attain clean drinking water; (c) Gain passage to roads, markets and public buildings; and, (d) Receive irrigation and protection facilities.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1. Number of households with access to sustainable energy	7.184	21.000	11.353	62.636	n.a	NABDP: Annual report 2014
Indicator 2. Number of households with access to improved transport infrastructure and public buildings (community Centres, libraries etc)	604.464	767.233	747.184	471.107	334.218	NABDP: Annual report 2014
Indicator 3. Number of women Economic Empowerment Projects implemented	68	98	100	990	1.320	NABDP: Annual report 2014
Indicator 4. Number of beneficiaries that have benefited from natural disaster protection and training	635.720	671.496	813.886	764.040	579.887	NABDP: Annual report 2014

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 5	Peace Dividend
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The various programs have contributed to the results achieved as expected.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands has decided in 2014 to continue support to the UNDP NABDP project as UNDP has a bottom-up approach in the rural areas of Afghanistan, contributing to an improvement of the service delivery.

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Human Security					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent did security sector institutions and the security sector as a whole provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country-level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: percentage of the population that feels safe	n.a.	n.a.	39%	44%	34%	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents(n) who answered positive to this question, n=1000)
Indicator 6: Increase police force	n.a.	175.000	138.000	147.437	150.789	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) 2014 annual report
Indicator 7: Security Apparatus	8.2(2005)		9.7	9.9	10.0	Fragile State Index (0=very sustainable, 10=very high alert)
Indicator 8: Confidence in Military/Local Police	n.a.		67% / 55%	80%/54%	71%47%	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents(n), who have confidence in the military / local police, n=1000)

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme-level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

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Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent did justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole (incl. traditional/religious justice systems) provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Indicator on Human Rights and Rule of Law	7,9 (2005)		8.5	8.4	8.3	Fragile States Index (Scale of 0=very sustainable, 10=very high alert)
Indicator 6: Confidence in the judicial system			29%	25%	27%	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents (n) who have confidence in the judicial system, n= 1000)
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

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Result Area 5 (remaining indicators)	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.1a: To what extent has employment opportunities (self-employment and wage employment) improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender, and specify for former combatants, displaced people and young people (up till age 25). Explain regional differences.						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
indicator 5: % of the work force active in agriculture	60%	n/a	unknown	unknown	78,6% (2012)	World Bank
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 5.1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

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Result Area 5 (remaining indicators)	Peace Dividend					
Result Question 5.2a: To what extent has the availability of basic services improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender. Explain regional differences.						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 5.2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Number of households benefiting from agriculture and irrigation projects	550.360	626.495	599.035	n.a.	n.a.	NABDP reports
Indicator 6: Number of households with access to potable water	79.248	102.056	131.319	n.a.	n.a.	NABDP reports
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

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